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Original Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

ON PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Plymouth, Feb. 15, 1825.

Mr Fessenden.—Although you have contributed most honorably to the knowledge and improvement of the culture of fruit trees, yet the subject is not exhausted, and I am exceedingly gratified whenever I can peruse any new observations in the New England Farmer. I advance my own sentiments always with diffidence, expecting they will receive no greater credence than they may be found to deserve.

A writer in your paper of Feb. 11, in offering his opinion on the subject of pruning trees, intimates an apprehension that the employment of the pruning knife will be attended by injurious effects. I shall not contravert his position as respects large healthy branches on full grown trees; there can be no necessity, generally, for such amputations, and it is more than probable that evil consequences will result from the practice. That pruning to a certain extent is advantageous, I have the strongest conviction; but if trees could receive their necessary and proper discipline in the nursery, and in the few first years of growth, it would supercede the necessity of many subsequent amputations. Your correspondent complains that having purchased a farm on which was a valuable orchard and some oak trees, he was induced to prune his apple trees, and the oaks having been pruned before he purchased, they, in his opinion, exhibited signs of disease, which he ascribes to the operation. It will seem desirable to know at what season, and in what manner, the trees in question were subjected to the operation of pruning. I well recollect passing through a town, in the county of Essex, in the summer of 1823, and observed, near the road, an orchard of fine, healthy, young apple trees, that appeared to be ruined by the very injudicious use of the axe. Every tree having four or five handsome branches lopped off, leaving shattered stumps, several inches long, projecting from the trunk, and the bark considerably lacerated. I was strongly impressed with the disgusting scene, and regretted the want of judgment in the stupid proprietor. Now if your correspondent's pruning art is of the same description, let him animadvert on the evil consequences of the operation to his heart's content, and every judicious observer will unite with him in execrating the practice. But he alleges that amputation of limbs occasions an obstruction of the ascending sap, which stagnates and induces rottenness of the tree. It is an unquestionable fact, that there is a close analogy between animal and vegetable phisiology. We lop off the tails, ears, and horns of animals with perfect impunity, and I will adduce a circumstance tending, in the most palpable manner, to demonstrate that the sap does not, on similar occasions, stagnate, but the salutary process is governed by the same laws in vegetable, as in animal life. In June last, I sawed off a branch of a tree about four inches in circumference, ten feet from the ground; on the surface of the stump, I inserted, in the usual manner, two scions from a select fruit, and applied to the wound an ointment composed of bees' wax and tallow. About four days after, happening to apply my hand to the trunk of the tree, five feet below the engrafted part, I perceived the bark was coated with bees' wax, and, on examination, I found the wax had been absorbed by the sap vessels, and in the course of circulation downwards between the alburnum and bark, according to the theory of the celebrated Mr Knight; it now exuded through the pores of the bark and exhalent vessels. It happened, however, that from some cause, the lateness of the season probably, the scions failed to unite, and in July, I made two incisions through the bark of the same stump near the top, and placed a bud in each incision, and secured them, in the usual manner, by ligature. In ten days they both united and sprouted, one of them fourteen inches, and the other four inches, before their growth was checked by the winter's frost. It is obvious, therefore, that in this instance of amputation, the sap was not in a state of stagnation, but continued in an active and vigorous condition. As a proof how surprisingly nature is capable of accommodating her economy to adverse circumstances, it may be noticed that not unfrequently fruit trees, when advanced in age, are headed down, every branch is extirpated, and the stumps left to produce new shoots, which soon bear fruit. And, as relates to the animal economy, we have instances of persons surviving the most extraordinary mutilations of the body. A young lad, now in the hospital at New York, has recently been subjected to the formidable operation of amputation of the lower limb at the hip joint, removing the whole of one quarter of the body, and is recovering. Who will be surprised next to learn that he may be deprived of the other lower quarter with impunity?

With much respect,

JAMES THACHER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

TICKS IN SHEEP.

West Boylston, (Mass.) Feb. 20, 1825.

Mr Fessenden—It is a common thing for sheep to be infested with ticks, which frequently prove very troublesome to them, especially in the spring season of the year. But the pain and vexation which they cause the sheep is not the only evil which they occasion; for the poor animals when grievously annoyed by these obnoxious vermin are almost continually combating their assailants, but instead of overcoming the enemy or effecting any thing more than a momentary relief from their suffering, they gradually pull out and waste their wool and in this way diminish their fleece to the no small loss of the owner.

As great an evil as this may seem to be, the remedy is both simple and easy. Boil a small quantity of tobacco, perhaps what grows on one good thrifty stalk would be enough for half a dozen sheep, in so much water as when it is sufficiently boiled there shall be two or three gallons of liquor; let it become sufficiently cool, then open the wool along the centre of the neck and back of the sheep and with a bunch of tow or some other spongy substance put on the decoction until the skin becomes thoroughly moistened therewith, and in a short time the ticks will all be destroyed, and the sheep, instead of pulling out and wasting their wool, by fruitless exertions of self-defence, will become easy and contented, and suffer their fleece to remain to be taken off by the shears.

For many years I have taken this method with my sheep, just before the time of their lambing and have always found it to have the desired effect. I very much dislike the foolish practice of chewing, snuffing, and smoking the poisonous weed, at least when no better reason can be given for so doing than fashion or the force of habit; yet I annually raise a few plants for the benefit of my sheep, and would recommend to every one who keeps these useful animals to do the same. Yours, &c. A YEOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.

Weston, Feb. 20, 1825.

Mr Fessenden—Some time since your correspondent, Mr Preston, made some queries respecting the culture of onions; in answer to which you had a reply from Mr Hubbard, of Concord, and another, anonymous, from Franklin. Although nothing essential can be added to those respectable communications, yet as the success of a crop of onions depends much upon the minutiæ of the process, I will venture to offer what experience has taught me on the subject.

The *best soil* for a crop of onions is undoubtedly a moist black soil, say the fittest for grass; if wet, let the piece be divided into beds of a convenient width for weeding and hoeing; let them be raised in the middle, and let the paths between them be made hollow to answer for drains; although a moist soil is favourable, wet is *not so*, by any means; upon that soil onions will grow to a large size, and they will grow very near to each other, and, as it were, climb one over the other. This kind of soil will surely give the largest crop, if the thing is well managed. A free deep loam will answer very well, and I have also found that I could raise a tolerable crop upon a porous light soil, where in fact I had no expectation of success, and I attribute it altogether to the care I took to stir the ground merely on the surface, not more than two inches deep; in fact, I did not plough nor spade, but after having spread my manure, I merely chop't it in with the hoe, then raked it smooth for sowing. I must here observe that the onion is not by nature inclined to root deep. You must give it a hard bottom to grow on, and keep your manure on the surface within reach of the roots, then they will grow large, flat, and handsome. The manure that suits best is the richest, and plenty of it. If you sow the same piece several successive years, which is by all means adviseable, the crop will grow more a-

bundant every season, because the piece will grow richer annually, from the yearly dressings that it will receive, and from the more perfect amalgamation of the manure with the soil, which requires repeated chopping and hoeing before it takes place.

I have always *sowed onions in drills*, about eighteen inches apart, to give fair play to the hoe. Onions must be sowed as early as possible after the frost is out of the ground; in this climate if the seed is not in the ground before the first of May, there is but little chance of a crop. It must be covered slightly, and stamped well over with the hoe to close it well. I would recommend, as most essential, to sow the seed sparingly. Even the best gardeners are apt to put in too much seed. The consequence is, that the young plants come up so thick that they run up spiry and weak; and when you come to thin them, you find great difficulty to pull up so many without injuring those that you leave; and the worst injury is what you do to the roots, which you tear and loosen. Therefore, have seed of your own raising, or that you know are fresh, and sow sparingly.

Some *thinning will always be requisite*, and that ought to be done as soon as possible after they are up. It will be of the greatest importance to give a moderate dressing of wood ashes over the young plants, and repeat it several times, whenever a shower is coming. If it is dry weather, then throw the ashes early in the morning, when the dew is on. This will assist them against a great enemy, an insect called, by some gardeners, *Gun-powder Lice;* being not much bigger than a grain of powder, and about the same colour. They often destroy a crop of onions as they come up from the ground. Repeated hoeings will be needful, but do not suffer the hoe to go nearer than two inches from the plants, for fear of loosening them; no weeds must be suffered upon an onion bed, and when you hoe, be careful not to break and injure the tops of the onions. This would stop their growth. Also be careful not to draw the soil over the bulb, but rather from it; when the bulb has swelled to a good size, you may stop hoeing, for the ground cannot be stirred without tearing the roots in some degree, which at this period should be undisturbed to bring the fruit to its full size and perfection.

As the onion ripens, the top withers; and as soon as you find that the roots have dried, and that the onions come to the hand without much pulling, then they are ripe; and they ought to be gathered in, every day, as they so ripen, and spread upon a dry floor, where the dessication will be completed. After an onion is ripe, it is a great injury for it to remain any longer on the ground.

When the frost comes on, they may be gathered up on the floor in one or more heaps, and afterwards put in loosely in flour barrels, (tops and all) without being shaken or packed tight. And the heads of the barrels ought not to be put in. These barrels may be put away for the winter in a dry sheltered room, where the cold is not felt in all its severity, and as they are wanted, they may be brought in where the frost which is in them will come off gradually.

In March, or earlier according to the season, in mild fair weather, such barrels as remain on hand ought to be turned out and spread to dry away the dampness which their confinement in the barrels will create, and this may be repeated occasionally; for if they are permitted to remain close in the barrels, some will rot and many will sprout. This, I conceive, is the way generally adopted by the gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, which I have found to answer very well.

There are *various sorts of onions;* the red is, I believe, the most hardy, and perhaps the most sure crop. They are generally cultivated upon the extensive grounds of Weathersfield, in Connecticut, and also in Rhode Island, but they are the most rank of the onion tribe. The Silver Skins are much preferable for their mildness. Upon light dry soils the White Onion, being an early and quick grower, will answer best; it is the most delicate onion, but will not keep so long, nor be so safe to pack for shipping as the silver skin.

Before I close these notes, I wish to be more explicit on the *nature of the manure* fit for raising onions. No raw dung of any sort is fit for the purpose; but a compost of loam and dung, well digested by age and by repeated turning over. Or the compost which is taken out of the hog-stye, kept over a year, till it has become fine and almost like a rich loam itself. Vault manure is as good as any, if it is sufficiently reduced by an addition of loam, and if it is kept at least a year, and well exposed to the operation of the frost. When summer comes on, I make up a heap in my barn yard of alternate layers of loam and horse dung, to prevent it from burning. To this I add the cattle dung which is taken up every morning from about the yard to prevent its drying up, and as the washing days return, I have the soap suds thrown on the heap. It is carried out of the yard in the fall, and when the spring returns I find it to answer extremely well for my onion-bed. In Rhode Island I have observed persons making up heaps of alternate layers of loam and, *I believe, sun-fish*, a flat, oily fish which they catch for that purpose; and this compost, I have understood, never fails to give a fine crop of onions. As to the precise quantity of manure, it is difficult to specify. If you wish to prepare new ground for a crop of onions, after repeated ploughings and harrowings, and making the ground as fine as a garden, and picking out all the stones large and small, your care must be to cover it over with a thick coat of strong manure, and I would recommend not to plough it in, but to chop it in with the hoe, or rake it in with an iron rake. Some crops may be cheated, but it is not so with onions; if you are sparing of manure, expect a crop of scullions.

With the best wishes for the prosperity of your useful publication, I am

Your friend, J. M.

From Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia.

CANDLES.

There are two species of tallow candles, the one dipped and the other moulded; the first are those in common use; the invention of the second is attributed to Le Brege, of Paris. Good tallow candles ought to be made with equal parts of sheep and ox tallow; care being taken to avoid any mixture of hog's lard, which occasions a thick black smoke, attended with a disagreeable smell, and also causes the candles to run.

When the tallow has been weighed and mixed in due proportions, it is cut very small, that it may be more speedily dissolved; for otherwise it would be liable to burn, or become black, if left too long over the fire. As soon as it is completely melted and skimmed, a certain quantity of water, proportionate to that of the tallow, is poured in for precipitating the impure particles to the bottom of the vessel. This however, should not be done till after the three first dips; as the water, by penetrating the wicks, would make the candles crackle in burning, and thereby render them useless. To purify the tallow still more, it is strained through a coarse horse hair sieve into a tub; where, after having remained three hours it becomes fit for use.

When the tallow is very dirty or rancid, an ounce of pearl ash to about 10 lbs of tallow, put into the water wherein the tallow is melted, is of service.

Wax Candles are of various kinds and forms; they are made of cotton or flaxen wicks, slightly twisted, and covered with white or coloured wax. This operation is performed either by the hand or with a ladle. In order to soften the wax, it is first worked repeatedly in a deep narrow cauldron of hot water; then taken out in small pieces, and gradually disposed round the wick, which is fixed on a hook in the wall, begining with the larger end, and diminishing in proportion as the neck approaches; to prevent the wax from adhering to the hands, they are rubbed with oil of olives, lard, or other unctuous substance. When it is intended to make wax candles with a ladle, the wicks being prepared as above mentioned, a dozen of them are fixed at equal distances round an iron circle, which is suspended over a tinned copper vessel containing melted wax; a large ladleful of which is poured gently and repeatedly on the tops of the wick, till the candles have acquired a proper size, when they are taken down, kept warm, and smoothed upon a walnut-tree table with a long square instrument of box, which is continually moistened with hot water, to prevent the adhesion of the wax. In other respects this mode of making wax candles corresponds with that of manufacturing them with the hand.

From the increasng demand and price of wax, various experiments have been tried in order to discover proper substitutes, which might possess similar solidity. We are informed by a foreign journal, that this desirable object has been satisfactorily attained, by melting down an equal quantity of tallow and resin. In order to ascertain the truth of this assertion we were induced to repeat the experiment, but without success; for, though the two substances incorporated, they had not a sufficient degree of cohesion; and, when moulded into a proper form, the tallow burned, but the resin dissolved, and separated from it.

Although candles are preferable to lamps, as their light is less injurious both to the eyes and lungs, and as they do not produce so great a volume of smoke, yet a clean chamber lamp, which emits as little smoke and smell as possible, is far superior even to wax candles; for, 1. As all candles burn downwards, the eye necessarily becomes more fatigued and strained during the latter hours of candle-light; 2. Because they yield an irregular light, which occasions the additional trouble of snuffing them; and lastly, because, if the air be agitated ever so little, or if the candles are made of bad materials, they in

jure the eye by their flaring light. A common candle requires to be snuffed 40 times in an hour. Wicks are better for being first dipped in wax: indeed, mould candles of tallow, are greatly improved by one fourth of white wax.

By the result of minute observations, it appears that a pound of common candles, 12 in the pound, burn 41 hours, 24 minutes; a pound of mould candles, 5 7-8ths in the pound, 42 hours, 39 minutes; a pound of common candles, 8 in the pound, 34 hours; and a pound of mould candles, 4 in the pound, 36 hours, 20 minutes.—Hence mould candles are more economical than common candles, if they remain at rest while burning.

Economy in Candles.—In such candlesticks as are not made to slide, the candles are frequently permitted to burn in the socket to great waste, and to the injury of the candlestick; this may be prevented by taking out early the short piece of candle, placing it between three common pins stuck in an old cork, and putting the cork in the candlestick. A pound of candles 10 to the pound, will give a greater quantity of light by one fourth, than a pound of 6 in the pound; because the tallow is more perfectly consumed in consequence of a greater surface of wick being exposed to the air. In large wicks the tallow is not burnt but distilled away.

Communicated for the American Farmer.

THEORY OF SPRINGS—AND BORING FOR WATER.

Military Academy, W. Point, Jan. 25, 1825.

DEAR SIR—Jared Mansfield, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy, at the Military Academy, has, in compliance with your request, just handed me the enclosed remarks, which you are at liberty to insert, if you think proper, in the American Farmer.

With great regard,
I remain your obedient servant,
S. THAYER.

None of the theories of springs, or emanations of water from the earth, have, as yet, been supported by an *experimentum crucis*, and on that account, our philosophy of them must be considered as hypothetical. I consider the common depth of wells in any country, or region of the earth, as the point of saturation, or where the communicated particles of the earth, whether siliceous, or argillaceous, are completely saturated with water; and where there exist no causes to diminish the *quantum* of fluid in ordinary seasons. Near the surface of the earth, evaporation, and the tendency of this fluid, by its weight, to descend, necessarily render the parts adjacent to the surface, comparatively dry and unsaturated; insomuch, that no water generally can be obtained by excavation, before you come to the point of complete saturation of the earth, by the water; whenever we have arrived at this point, or below it, the water oozes from the earth, from hydrostatic pressure, as from the sides of a vessel in which it is confined, and constitutes what are commonly called wells.

If ever water is found to emanate from the surface of the earth, or above this general level of the point of saturation, as in the case of springs, it must, on hydrostatic principles, be owing to some peculiar, or local causes, which protrude the waters above their natural heights in the earth. The causes may either be superiour or more elevated fountains, or water of saturation, with which the springs are connected, or some elastic gases confined in the earth, which by their repellent force may protrude the waters to the surface. Adjacent high lands naturally indicate the first csuse, and I may venture to say, that there can be no ebullition of water from an extended level surface, except from the latter cause.

It follows from the foregoing, that boring for water, in order that it may flow above the surface of the earth, can only be successful in those places, where, if it were not for the pressure of the superincumbent earth, there would otherwise be springs or fountains; but as there are few places, where the circumstances necessary for the production of springs do exist, there are still fewer, where they exist and cannot find an outlet; and here are the only places, where boring could advantageously be employed, at least in my opinion.

J. MANSFIELD,
Prof. of Philos. Mil'y Academy.

RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.

A comparison has been made of the relative advantages of railways and canals, in a provincial paper. The writer calculates the degree of resistance a carriage or vessel meets with either from friction or the pressure of water, in each of these modes of conveyance. From these calculations, it appears that a horse will draw a load 10 times as great upon a rail-way, and 30 times as great upon a canal, as he will upon a good road. When the horse moves at the rate of two miles an hour, therefore a canal is the most advantageous mode of conveyance; but when the speed is increased, the case is very different. With regard to the expense, the writer estimates the cost of a railway at three times the cost of a good turnpike road, and that of a canal about nine or ten times. If railways, therefore, should come into general use, two thirds of the expense of transporting commodities would be saved, as, though the first cost of the railway is *three* times that of a road, the same force will move *ten* times the weight over it. Railways then, it is obvious, afford prodigious facilities over any other mode of conveyance both as it regards time and expense; and there is scarcely any limit to the rapidity of movement these iron pathways will enable us to command, or to the improvments in trade, commerce, and even agriculture, which they will allow us to effect.

Organic Remains—The Sussex, (Eng.) Advertiser Newspaper, gives an account of some remarkable Organic Remains, found in forming the tunnel under the road at Kemp Town, Brighton. These are represented to belong to the elephant and horse, and it is conjectured by the writer are antediluvian. It is also mentioned that a Mantil has discovered in the iron sand-stone in that neighborhood, the teeth and bones of a herbiferous reptile of immense size, and resembling in character the Iguana of the new world. We are rather staggered at seeing it estimated at sixty feet in length—a prodigious lizard!

To Clean Pictures.—Make a lye with clear water and wood ashes; in this dip a sponge and rub the picture over, and it will cleanse it perfectly. The same may be done with white wine with the same effect.

Burning Springs.—There are several springs on the farm of Mr Allen Loomis, in Middlesex, N.Y. from which is emitted a gas as inflammable as gunpowder. Mr L. has, by means of pump-logs, conveyed the gas from one of these springs, about twenty rods to his dwelling, where it answers all the purposes of oil and fuel, for light and heat. He burns it in cooking stoves as well as others, and so powerful is it, in combustion, that if the doors be shut, it throws the girdles from the top, to obtain vent; if confined, it would burst the strongest stove. Tubes are used for lighting the different rooms.

Food and Physic.—If you have a severe cold and are very hoarse have some water-gruel prepared in the ordinary way; when nearly ready slice in two or three good onions; simmer it again twenty minutes; pour it out; put in a lump of butter, with pepper and salt, and eat it (with bread if you are hungry); go to bed soon after; the next morning, if you are not quite well, you will be much improved, and willing to try a second dose, which will certainly effect a cure.

Important Discovery.—Dr Geitner, a skilful chemist at Schneeberg, in Saxony, has invented a new metallic compound, the qualities of which very much resemble those of silver. It is malleable, and is not subject to rust or tarnish.—Candlesticks, spurs, &c. have already been fabricated wth this composition—and it is highly probable this discovery will lead to great alterations in the manufacture of goods.

To make Sealing Wafers.—Take very fine flour, mix it with glaire of eggs, isinglass, and a little yeast; mingle the materials; beat them well together, make the batter thin with gum water, spread it even on tin plates, and dry it in stoves; then cut them for use. You may make them what color you please, by coloring the paste, say with Brazil or Vermillion for red, Indigo &c. for blue, &c.

To take off instantly a Copy from a print or picture.—Make a water of soap and alum, with which wet a cloth or paper; lay either on a print or picture and pass it once under the rolling press: you will have a very fine copy of whatever you have laid it upon.

Dandelions.—This plant makes a pleasant sallad in the Spring, while the leaves are hardly unfolded. It is much used by the French, who eat it with bread and butter. It may be blanched by culture.

Horseradish.—One drachm of the fresh-scraped root of this plant, infused with four ounces of water in a close vessel for two hours, and made into a syrup with double its weight of sugar, is an approved recipe for removing hoarseness.—A tea spoonful of this has often proved suddenly effectual.

Onions.—A few fresh walnuts or raw leaves of parsley, eaten immediately after dinner, will speedily remove that disagreeable taint which always infects the breath after partaking of onions, garlic, or shallots.

Hooping Cough.—A plaster of gum galbanum, applied to the chest, cures this complaint.

[*An English publication.*

From Rees' Cyclopedia.

WOOL.

[Concluded from page 229.]

Wool, from other animals besides the sheep, is employed in manufactories, and spun and woven into fabrics of different kinds, either unmixed or mixed with sheep's wool. The goats of Thibet, which grow the fine shawl wool, produce it as a fine down at the bottom of a long, coarse hair, with which the animals are covered.* Many of the common goats, in Europe, grow a similar down, which, by cultivation, might become a valuable article of commerce. It is not, however, ascertained whether the shawls and shawl cloth of India are all manufactured of goats' wool; a part appears to be made from sheep's wool, peculiarly soft and fine. The Angora goat grows a hair extremely soft and silky, which is much used in some of the French worsted goods, mixed with silk. Dr Anderson says that the Angora goat will prosper and preserve its peculiarities in France and Sweden.

The improvement of wool depends primarily on attention to the breed of sheep; but there are various circumstances of soil, climate, and food, which are important to be regarded. The experiments, which have been made in various parts of Europe within the last half century, have sufficiently removed the prejudice, that long prevailed, respecting the possibility of growing the finest clothing-wool in almost every part of the globe where sheep will subsist and thrive. It is different with the long combing-wools, to grow which in perfection, luxuriant pastures seem absolutely requisite, and these cannot be obtained under a parching sun, nor could the animal subsist in tropical climates, covered with such a load of wool as is grown on our sheep in Lincolnshire. Under such circumstances an entire change seems to take place in the animal system; the long-wooled sheep become diseased and feverish, and only recover by casting the fleece, which is replaced by a coat of short hair. The rich pastures in England and the opposite coasts of Flanders, seem more favourable to the growth of heavy combing fleeces, than any other country in the known world; and the Leicestershire and Lincolnshire sheep seem every way well suited to these pastures, and the prices of the wool obtained at present, are sufficient to secure attention to its cultivation.

For the common purpose of the worsted manufactures, this wool is so well suited as to leave nothing further to be desired; and it is this kind, which foreign manufacturers are so desirous of obtaining from us. In many situations, however, where heavy, long-wooled sheep are introduced, and where the soil is not sufficiently rich to grow it in perfection, it would be possible to grow a fleece, weighing five or six pounds, of very fine combing wool by crossing the long wooled ewes with the Anglo-Merino rams.

The experiments made on the fine wooled sheep on a large scale, in different parts of Europe, prove that peculiarities of food and climate have comparatively small influence on the quality of clothing wool, and that it may be grown equally fine in situations where the sheep are confined on dry meat a great part of the year, as in Saxony, Sweden, and Denmark. It may also be grown in the richest pastures, provided the pastures be overstocked to keep the herbage bare.

In Spain no attempts are made to wash the wool on the sheep's back, but all the fleeces of a pile are regularly sorted, and the different sorts scoured and dried before the wool is packed. But where the quantity of wool, which any one grower possesses is small, as in England, it would not answer to send for wool-sorters from a distance; and to wash the wool before it is sorted would so intermingle the fine and coarse locks, as to render the regular sorting extremely difficult and expensive. In Saxony and Sweden the wool is washed on the sheep's backs. The following account of the process is described by baron Schultz. The sheep are first washed with one part clear ley, and two parts lukewarm water, and then in another tub with less ley in the water; after which the sheep are washed, laying them always on their backs, with their heads up, in a tub of clean water; and, lastly, there is poured on the sheep, when standing on the ground, a sufficient quantity of water, which is as much as possible squeezed out of the wool. The sheep are afterwards driven to an unpastured meadow adjoining, and remain there a day and a night, or longer, till their wool be dry, which, in fine weather, will be three days. Some persons wash their sheep twice, but the wool becomes harder in consequence of it, and has a greyer appearance.

The practice of greasing the sheep in Scotland, and the northern countries of England, with a mixture of tar and butter, seems to have been introduced merely to preserve the sheep, and was generally supposed to be injurious to the wool; but Mr Bakewell, in his Treatise on Wool, observes that, "in Northumberland, where the fine wooled sheep have received the benefit of greasing with a mixture in which the proportion of tar was merely sufficient to give it due tenacity, the wool is greatly improved by the process; but the ignorance and selfishness of the wool-buyers, for a long time prevented the acknowledgment of the fact." Many were afraid to purchase the wool on account of its dirty appearance, but its value is now better understood by the Yorkshire merchants, and it is purchased by the manufacturers of coloured cloth in preference to the ungreased wool.—These wools appear to improve in every process of the manufacture, and yield a cloth of greater value, by twenty or thirty per cent., than the ungreased hard wools, though the latter may be equally fine.

But even in Northumberland, where the wool is so greatly improved by the practice, its good effects in this respect are not sufficiently known, and the operation is delayed till the approach of winter. To derive the greatest advantage from the ointment, both to the wool and the sheep, it should be applied immediately after shearing, and again on the approach of winter. By the first greasing the wool will be kept soft and moist during the sultry heats of July and August, and the top of the staple will not become harsh and discoloured. One acknowledged advantage of greasing immediately after shearing should not be overlooked; it destroys the sheep tick, and has a tendency to prevent cutaneous distempers, and to protect the skin against the bite of the fly. The manner of preparing the ointment in Northumberland is as follows:—from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter are placed over a gentle fire, and melted; a gallon of tar is then added, and the mixture stirred with a stick until the tar and butter are well combined, and form a soft tenacious ointment. Some skill is required in its application, the want of which has prevented the practice from prevailing more generally. If the ointment is rubbed on the wool, it collects on the top of the staple, where it detains the loose soil and becomes hard, and is injurious to the wool. The proper method is to divide the staple or locks with one hand, and apply the ointment with the finger immediately on the skin; it is thus kept constantly soft by the warmth of the animal, and is equally diffused through the fleece. Attention to this circumstance is of the greatest consequence to the success of the practice. The quantity laid on each animal varies in different districts. In the lighter mode of greasing, one gallon of tar and twenty pounds of butter will be sufficient for fifty sheep. In Scotland, where greasing is applied merely to preserve the animal from the inclemency of the climate, a much larger portion of tar is used. This would be very injurious to the wool, were it any other but the very coarsest kind.

The rays of the summer sun have a tendency to make wool both coarser and harder, and may be seen in the effect produced on sheep that are exposed to it without shelter, immediately after shearing. The top point of the staple, which was grown at that time, is almost always coarser and harder than the bottom of the staple, which has been grown under cover of the upper part of the fleece, and consequently more protected from light. An analogous effect is produced on the skins of horses kept in coal mines, which become sleek and soft. These facts might suggest to wool-growers, desirous of improving their wool, the advantage of providing shade for their flocks during the sultry heats of summer. The natural instincts of sheep might teach them the impropriety, not to speak of the cruelty, of keeping their sheep, in summer, inclosed in pens, and unsheltered, on a dry soil, where the animals are almost roasted alive—a practice not less injurious to the health of the sheep, than to all the best qualities of the wool. Next to a regular supply of food, protection from the effects of heat and wet, are objects of the first importance in the management of sheep; and it may be stated as an undoubted truth, that whatever contributes to the comfort of the animal, will enable it to fatten on a smaller quantity of food, will tend to preserve it in a healthy state, and will also increase the quantity and improve the quality of the wool.

* For further notices of this species of animals, the fleece they produce, their introduction into France, &c. &c. see New England Farmer, volume i. p. 182—and volume ii. page 228.

Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road.—We are informed that the Shares in this concern are at a hundred guineas premium each, contingent upon the passing of the bill in the next session of Parliament, of which there seems little or no doubt, as it is said that every land-owner on the line has given his consent.

"*Fruit out of Season.*"—The Darien, (Geo.) Gazette, of 14th Dec. says, "A Mulberry Tree before our door is now yielding *ripe* fruit, and a friend of ours on the Hopetown plantation, plucked a ripe damson plum from his trees on the 9th inst."

From the Edinburgh Scotsman.

IRON RAIL ROADS, AND THE STEAM COACH.

When the steam coach is brought fully into use, practice will teach us many things respecting it, of which theory leaves us ignorant. With the facilities for rapid motion for which it will afford, however, we think we are not too sanguine, in expecting to see the present extreme rate of travelling doubled. We shall then be carried at the rate of 400 miles a day, with all the ease we now enjoy in the steam boats, but without the annoyance of sea sickness, or the danger of being burned or drowned. It is impossible to anticipate the effects of such an extraordinary facility of communication, when generally introduced. From Calais to Petersburg, or Constantinople for instance, would be but a journey of 5 days; and the tour of Europe might be accomplished in a shorter time then our grandfathers took to travel to London and home again. The Americans with their characteristic ardour for improvements, are now collecting information about railways and locomotive machines in England. And to them these inventions will prove of inestimable value. Some persons doubt for instance, whether it is possible to keep so vast a territory as theirs united under one Government. But it is forgotten, that extent of the territory is a bar to political union, only as it renders communications slow and difficult, and that with the rapid and easy means of intercourse which the railway affords, New York, New Orleans, and Columbia river, though distant respectively from two thousand to three thousand miles, will be politically and morally nearer to one another than London and Edinburgh were a century ago. Free governments in ancient times were necessarily small, because they depended on union of sentiment, in the mass of the people; and one citizen would not then know the opinion of another at thirty miles distance. But the post, the press, and the stage coach, have made it easier to unite twenty millions of men in a common cause in our days, than it was to unite the fiftieth part of the number in the days of Philip of Macedon. And with the means of communication we are likely soon to possess, we think, the one hundred and fifty millions who will inhabit North America, next century, will be more completely *one people*, than the inhabitants of France or Britain at this day. It is pleasing indeed to think, that at the moment when the gigantic republics of the new world are starting into existence, the inventive genius of man is creating new moral and mechanical powers to cement and bind their vast and distant members together, and to give the human race the benefits of a more extended and perfect civilization. But we ought not to overlook the additional security which an opulent and highly improved country will in future derive from the facility of its internal means of communication. Were a foreign enemy, for instance, to invade England, 500 steam wagons could convey 50,000 armed men in one day to the point assailed; and within one week, it would be easy by the same means, to collect two or three hundred thousand men to one spot, all quite fresh and fit for action.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has granted an annuity of $3000 for four years to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

APPLE BREAD.

A very light, pleasant bread is made in France by a mixture of apples and flour, in the proportion of one pound of the former to two of the latter. The usual quantity of yeast is employed as in making common bread, and is beat with flour and warm pulp of the apples after they have boiled, and the dough is then considered as set; it is then put up in a proper vessel, is allowed to rise for eight or twelve hours, and then baked into long loaves. Very little water is requisite; none, generally, if the apples are very fresh.

Communicated for the American Farmer.

Remedy for Sore Eyes.—Dissolve an ounce of salt-petre in a quart of water, with which fill a wine glass and invert over the eyes, (each) for about a minute every morning. Wash the eyes with the same, weakened with the addition of more water. This is said to cure weak and inflamed eyes.

Another.—Boil half an ounce of Cammomile flowers in a pint of new milk, and wash the eyes three or four times a day.

Another.—Open the eyes over the steam of boiling spirits of turpentine.

To prevent a Lock Jaw—from the foot's being pierced with a rusty nail.—Immerse the foot in strong ley of wood ashes, (warm) or apply cloths wetted in the ley to the wounded part.

Cement used for Steam Apparatus—given by Messrs Fearson and Co. Gas-Light makers, of Liverpool :—

5 cwt. Boreings,
$2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Sal. Ammoniac,
$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Sulphur.

To every cwt. of Boreings add 8 ounces of Sal. Ammoniac and 4 ounces of Sulphur, making only one cwt. at a time.

BUTTER EXPEDITIOUSLY MADE BY FREEZING MILK.

Sir: By the aid of frost, I find it much easier to convert milk into butter in the winter, than by any process whatever during the summer season. The milk, when taken from the cow, is immediately strained into earthen pans and set in the coldest part of the house; as soon as the frost begins to operate, a separation takes place; the cream rises in a thick paste to the top, and leaves the milk without a particle of cream, frozen in the pan. The cream is not so hard but that it can be easily scraped off with a spoon, down to the solid ice; it is then set aside until a sufficient quantity is collected for churning, when it is warmed just so much, as to thaw the cream sufficiently to put it into the churn; I have never known it to require more than five minutes to convert such cream into butter, after the churning had commenced.

All the butter consumed in my family the last winter, has been made in this way, and I think I never had finer. I ought to state, that I think this method injurious to the cream for certain purposes; such, for instance, as whipsyllabubs, as my domestics found after the cream was mixed with other ingredients, the least agitation brought it into butter.

E. HERSEY DERBY.

Salem, Mass. May 7, 1824.

Signs of a poor Farmer.—He grazes his mowing land late in the Spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his buildings. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a gimblet, a chisel, or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often perhaps hear of his being in the bar-room, talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you that he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses cider for want of a hoop; his plough breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season because it was not housed, and in harvest time, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden, for want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifice to get it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after daylight in winter. His horse stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If his lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbour, a poor citizen, and a poor christian.

Scalds or burns.—A writer in an Ohio paper states that a scald or a burn may be rendered almost harmless by an immediate application of green apple scrapings, in the form of a poultice. The apples should be kept cool and moist by occasional additions of cider.

To give lustre to silver.—Dissolve a quantity of alum in water, so as to make a pretty strong brine, which must be skimmed very carefully; add some soap to it and when you wish to use it, dip a piece of linen rag in it, and rub over the plate.

A substitute for Bells.—A patent, it is said, has been recently taken out at Washington for an instrument which will save three quarters or four fifths of the expence for bells now in common use. It was invented sn Illinois. It is a simple triangular plate of cast steel, hung up by one corner. Three hammers of different sizes are placed near the centre, which strike the base by means of turning a crank. Sounds are produced every way as loud & pleasant as from the common bells.

The Secretary of the Navy has recommended the construction of two Dry Docks; one to be located at Charlestown, (Mass) and the other at Gosport, (Vir.) The probable expense of the construction of both is estimated at about $700,000.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1825.

CATERPILLARS ON APPLE TREES.

We have received a communication with the signature "*A Marshfield Farmer*," relating to the above mentioned insects. The writer states that in order to get rid of them, "I used gunpowder but to no great effect. I then tried a match of brimstone on the end of a pole—used quick silver, and rock weed also, as Dr. Deane has recommended, but could not perceive any essential effect from any of these articles."

"But having seen the following method, it struck me at once that it would prove effectual. I resolved to make the experiment. I bored a hole to the centre of a tree, as much affected as any in the orchard, with an half inch augur. I then filled the hole with sulphur, getting as much in as possible; and lastly drove in a piece of wood, the size of the hole bored, to prevent the sap or sulphur's oozing out, and to my great astonishment in less than forty eight hours, I saw my tree rejected by the insects; not a vestige of a caterpillar remained. If this easy and effectual remedy should become universal, the caterpillar would soon quit our orchards."

[REMARKS BY THE EDITOR.]

We should be very glad if the remedy proposed by our correspondent might prove effectual. But we fear that it will not answer the purpose anticipated. We acknowledge, that we once had hopes, (though we ever doubted) that it might prove efficacious; and have recommended making experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. Experiments have been made, and their results published in our paper vol. 2, pages 370 and 377. The article first referred to was written by Dr. THACHER, of Plymouth, Ms. Author of the *American Orchardist*, a gentleman whose science and habits of observation have rendered him as competent an arbiter in a case of this kind as could be selected. Dr. Thacher not only tried the plan of inserting sulphur in the body of the tree, with no good effect, but "*opened a nest of caterpillars and filled it with sulphur*, wrapped a covering of paper round the nest, to confine the insects, and left them completely exposed to the noxious drug for about twenty four hours, when finding them in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigour he subjected them to the fumes of burning sulphur, to which they did not yield till scorched by the blaze."

The experiment detailed in page 377, vol. 2. of the New England Farmer is scarcely less decisive against the beneficial operation of sulphur, in the mode in which it was applied by "*A Marshfield Farmer*" We, are, therefore, constrained to believe that our correspondent was misled by appearances. Perhaps, when sulphur was applied, the time of the year had arrived in which the insects, having finished their labours for the season were about to leave their habitations. They abandon the trees of their own accord about the last of June, and if the sulphur is used a day or two before their *voluntary* departure, one might well suppose that they were driven off by the drug, when, in fact, they merely followed their own inclination and instincts, without being disturbed in the least by the means used for their annoyance.

Besides, granting that sulphur, and as above mentioned, should drive caterpillars from fruit trees, unless it should destroy them, of which there is no probability, the insects might, perhaps, fall on the crops of the farmer, and cause as much mischief as if they had been suffered to finish their repast on Fruit Trees.

"A Marshfield Farmer" refers to Dr. Deane's New England Farmer, as recommending the use of *quicksilver*, rock weed, &c. for destroying insects on fruit trees. But in the last edition of that work, by Wells and Lilly, Boston, 1822, these supposed remedies are omitted; and the following paragraph substituted, by a gentleman whose observations have been the result of science and experience, and have rendered the edition of Wells and Lilly much superior to any prior editions.

"We must enter our protest against all projects of boring holes into trees, and filling them with mercurial preparations, or any other substance, as preventatives against the Curculio, the Aphis, and as some say, all insects. This is too empyrical, and there is too much nonsense already in the world to attempt to increase it."—*Deane's N. E. Farmer, page* 299.

It might not be amiss if further experiments were made with sulphur, used as above by those who have leisure and means to try experiments for the benefit of the community. We wish that the question might be put at rest. The *name* of the person making the experiment, and all the circumstances attending it are desirable. In the mean time we will venture to state our belief that the *thumb and finger*, Col. PICKERING's brush, a little oil of any kind, or spirits of turpentine are the most *sure* remedies.

We are requested by Mr STEBBINS, Chairman of the Viewing Committee of the Hartford County Agricultural Society, to supply an important omission in their Report, in our last paper, p.244, which gives a mistaken view of the sentiments of the Committee. The conclusion of the remarks on Mr Grant's farm should read as follows: "The Committee regard the situation of Capt. Grant as peculiar; and would probably not be justified in placing him upon a level with common farmers. But though his advantages are such, as in our view to remove him from a fair competition with others, still *he has his reward*, and that a rich one, arising from the profits of his farm, and the consciousness of contributing so extensively to the interests of agriculture; and we doubt not," &c.

National Legislature.

SENATE.—FEB. 18. Mr King of New York submitted a resolution for the nett proceeds of the sale of public lands, after a certain period, for the emancipation of slaves, and the removal of free persons of colour &c. which was read and ordered to be printed. A resolution to appropriate 6000 dollars for the purpose of Peale's Picture embracing a portrait of Gen. Washington, Lafayette, Hamilton, &c. was taken up, and after debate laid on the table.

FEB. 21. Amendments to the fortification appropriation bill, recommending an appropriation of $30,000 for the erection of a Fort at Beaufort, N. C. and $50,000 for Forts at Cape Fear, in the same State, were accepted—29 to 11.

FEB. 22. A Message was received from the President respecting the Claims of the State of Massachusetts for services in the late war;—in which he observes that he is "confirmed in the opinion that Congress should now decide on the Claim, and allow the State such portions thereof as are founded on the principles laid down in a former Message." This Message, after some remarks by Mr Webster, was referred to the Military Committee.

The bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian Tribes within the United States, was discussed, ordered for a third reading, and passed the next day.

HOUSE—FEB. 18. The President transmitted to the House a report of the Secretary of State "touching the capture and detention of American fishermen," during the last session. Three thousand copies of the report of the Committee, on the suppression of the African Slave Trade, were ordered to be printed.

A bill concerning canal vessels and boats, was discussed, and, after debate, was so amended that the several acts regulating the commerce of the United States, and imposing duties on tonnage, &c. shall not be construed to extend to boats employed, exclusively, in navigating the canals within the respective States.

FEB. 21. A bill directing a discrimination between importations, by citizens of the United States and those on foreign account, was discussed, and has since passed the House.

The Committee on the Message of the President on his own affairs, made a report, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Messrs Gales and Seaton were elected printers to the House for the 19th Congress.

FEB. 23. Statements of the passengers, who arrived in the United States from foreign countries in the year ending Sept. 30, 1824 (total 9560;) and also a return of American seamen were communicated by the Secretary of State, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Treasurer of the U.S. containing the General Account of his office from July 1, 1823, to March 31, 1824, (by which it appeared that the total amount in the Treasury, June 30, 1824, was $7,794,129 and 71 cents) was laid on the table.

The House, after debate, ordered the bill to be engrossed, which provided for the payment of interest to the State of Virginia, and negatived an amendment to extend said payment to the several States.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SENATE.—FEB. 23. The Committee on the subject of preventing a debtor from disposing of any wood or timber standing on land under attachment, reported that it is inexpedient to make any alteration, which report was accepted.

The bill establishing a free bridge in the city of Boston, passed to be engrossed, and has since passed both Houses to be enacted.

FEB. 24. Resolutions authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to make surveys of scites for canals from the Hudson River to the Harbour of Boston, and appropriating $5000 for the purpose, passed both Houses.

FEB. 25. A resolution was unanimously accepted, that the thanks of the Senate be presented to the Hon. NATHANIEL SILSBEE, their President,—to which the President expressed his acknowledgment in a reply well adapted to the occasion.

FEB. 26. The pay roll of the Senate, for the Session, amounted to $4123;—that of the House to $20,558. Accepted.

Owing to disagreement between the two Houses the annual Tax Act has not passed.

HOUSE.—FEB. 24. A resolve passed making the compensation of the Lieut. Governor, so long as he executes the duties of Chief Magistrate, the same as that allowed the Governor. A number of bills, mostly of a private nature, passed to be enacted.

FEB. 25. The thanks of the House were presented to the Hon. WILLIAM C. JARVIS, for the dignified, able, and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of Speaker,—to which the Hon. Speaker returned a pertinent and eloquent reply.

Among the bills passed to be enacted, were those to aid the Bunker Hill Monument Association; in addition to the several acts respecting highways; in addition to an act imposing duties on sales at auction; in addition to acts to relieve towns from expenses of persons imprisoned for debt; in addition to an act for suppressing rogues and vagabonds.

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Navigation of Connecticut River.—A convention of two hundred and fifteen delegates, from a large number of towns in New Hampshire and Vermont, and from this State and Connecticut, met at Windsor in Vermont, on Wednesday the 16th ult. and adopted a variety of measures, with a view to the adoption of a regular system of operation for the improvement of the navigation of Connecticut river. One of the objects in view is to endeavour to combine the interests of all the canals and improvements through the valley of the Connecticut, and to invest the property of all in a single corporation or corporations, to be established under the authority of the several states, upon such principles as shall secure the greater benefit to the public, and a fair remuneration to those concerned. A committee was appointed to aid such corporation or corporations as may be organized, in procuring such rights and property as may be advantageously combined in the proposed system of improvement. Another committee was appointed to digest a plan of operations, and to apply to the legislatures for charters, and grants of the necessary power and privileges. A memorial to congress was also voted, praying for aid in a system of improved navigation through the valley of the Connecticut, to lake Memphremagog. Sundry resolutions were adopted, stating the views of the convention, and other committees, besides those above mentioned, were appointed, for the purpose of carrying those views into execution.

The Practical Arts and Sciences.—Theodore Sedgwick Esq. of Stockbridge, Hon. Leonard M. Parker, of Charlestown and J. Savage, Esq. of Boston, are appointed by the two Houses, Commissioners to prepare and digest a System of Education for the labouring classes in the Practical Arts and Sciences. This is an object truly valuable, and may produce to the community most important benefits.

At an Adams dinner given at Trenton, N. J. the centre of the table was graced with a *pumpkin-pie*, measuring four feet by two!

New Orleans Sugar—A New Orleans Price Current of the 15th ult. states that it is utterly impracticable to ascertain the quantity of Sugar brought to that market, owing to the numerous arrivals of hogsheads by water and land, delivered at various places in the city, a great portion of which is afterwards put into barrels for city consumption and the adjacent country; as also the impossibility of obtaining the amount shipped in steam boats from the plantations for the consumption of Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, &c. It is however, understood that there are somewhat over 140 sugar estates in Louisiana, which are expected to realize this season from 29 to 30,000 hhds. sugar, and about 14,000 hhds. molasses.

Rapid Settlement of the West.—If the settlement of the West continues to increase during the next fifty years in the ratio it has for the last ten, the shores of the *Pacific* will then be variegated with our cities, the bays and rivers whitened with our canvass, and the fields will teem with the yellow sheaf. The longest voyage an American ship will then be able to make, will be from one port of the U. States to another, and both on the same continent.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Burlington, Vermont, paper states, that means have been provided in that place, and a contract made for erecting two wings of a college building, each 75 feet long and three stories high.

In one of our late French papers we find an account of the destruction of almost a whole family near Bordeaux by a repast of mushrooms of the poisonous species. A mother, forty-five years of age, her son of nine years; two daughters, one of eighteen, the other of twenty-two; and the father, all died of the effects of the poison, in the course of a few days, and in extreme suffering. Only a single member of the family recovered. What a lesson of caution!

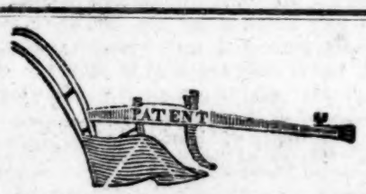
The session of Mexican Congress closed on the 24th of December. The first constitutional Congress was to be immediately thereafter installed. Considerable excitement seems to exist upon the subject of Congress having declared Mexico a federal city.

Burmese War.—Late accounts received at Paris from the East Indies, announce that the war with the Burmese and English had taken a serious turn, the former having advanced within a few leagues of Calcutta, which had been deserted by the rich inhabitants in consequence of being seriously threatened by the enemy. There seems to be some truth in this intelligence, as we observe that a new levy of 4000 troops has been ordered in England, for the purpose of reinforcing the East Indian army.

Turkey.—A letter from Paris of the 6th says, "The correspondent in this city of a respectable Greek house at Marseilles, has received advices from his principals that the Pacha of Egypt and Sultan have entered into a contract by which the former is to furnish 18000 troops for the ensuing campaign against the Greeks.—The Pacha of Egypt has obtained from the Sultan not only the grant of all that he may conquer in Greece, but also has succeeded in getting one of his nearest relations appointed to the highest office in Turkey next to the sovereign, after the death or retirement of the present possessor."

Longevity.—On the 13th inst. died in this city, an old negro woman Patience *alias* Nancy Lawrence, supposed to be aged about 140 years. The precise age of this extraordinary creature could never be ascertained exactly, but from the fact of her acting as nurse to the great grandmother (when a child) of her present owner who died many years since at an abaanced age. She likewise stated that at the time Port Royal was sunk by the great earthquake in 1692, she was then a breasted girl. She possessed to the last the use of all her faculties except locomotion, of which she had been deprived many years.—*Jamaica paper.*

Erratum.—In the advertisement upon "*The Gymnasium*," in our two last numbers, the word *discoveries* should have been *discourses*.



AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 108 State Street, up stairs, sign of the Golden Plough

J. R. NEWELL, Proprietor, offers for sale an extensive assortment of Garden and Agricultural Implements, viz.

HOWARD'S Improved Cast and Wrought Iron Patent Ploughs, with cutters and rollers, and an extra wheel between the mould-board and land side, which facilitates the run of the plough, and is considered a great improvement.

PICE & NIXON'S Improved Patent Cast Iron do. with a general assortment of common ploughs.

HOWARD'S Improved Cultivator, an instrument of the first utility for the purpose intended, operating as a Harrow and Scarifier.

BEATSON'S Scarifiers and Cultivators.

BENNETT'S Broad Cast Machine.

WILLIS' Improved Patent Horizontal and Perpendicular Straw Cutters; Safford's, do. with a great variety of other Hand Cutting Machines.

JAQUITH'S New Invented Corn Sheller, operating with a perpendicular cylinder and horizontal wheel, and is a most perfect machine for the purpose.

GOODYEAR'S Patent Steel Spring Hay and Manure Forks.

BISBEE'S Improved, Warranted, Cast Steel Hoes

MEARS' Improved Patent Ox Yokes, for which a premium was given at the last Cattle Show at Brighton.

WILLIS' Patent Window Blind Springs, which were highly recommended by the Committee on Agricultural Implements, and have proved far superiour to any invention of the kind.

Garden Hoes, Rakes, Scythes &c. March 4.

CASH will be paid at this Office, for any number of copies of the New England Farmer, Vol. iii. No. 31. (last week's.)

FRUIT TREES, &c.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & CO. have for sale at their Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York,

Fruit and Forest Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Plants, of the most approved sorts.

The Proprietors of this Nursery attend personally to the inoculation and engrafting of *all their Fruit Trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence, that the Trees they order will prove genuine.

Orders left with Mr. ZEBEDEE COOK, Jr. No. 44, State Street, Boston, will be transmitted to us, and receive our prompt and particular attention. Catalogues will be delivered, and any information imparted respecting the condition, &c. &c. that may be required, on application to him.

Persons who intend to procure a supply of trees the ensuing spring, are invited to call on the agent *at an early period*, as their orders will be executed more to their satisfaction than if deferred until the healthiest rees have been selected. Feb. 4.

FOR sale at this Office, Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and Sugar Beet seeds, raised this season, by John Prince, Esq. Roxbury. The Ruta Baga seed is from superiour roots, from seed not two years since from Sweden. Feb. 11.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	2 25	2 50
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	105	107 00
pearl do.		105 00	107 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 05	1 12
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	9 00	9 50
cargo, No 1, new,		7 25	7 50
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 25
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	14	
CHEESE, new milk,		7	8
skimed milk,		3	4
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	90	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 62	5 87
Genessee,		6 12	6 25
Rye, best,			3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	60	62
Corn		48	50
Barley		50	
Oats		35	
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	11	12
HOPS, No 1, Inspection		9	11
LIME,	cask	1 20	1 25
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	4 50	4 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00	16 50
navy, mess, do.		13 50	14 00
Cargo, No 1, do.		13 00	14 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover			
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		60	70
do do unwashed		40	45
do 3-4 washed		45	50
do 1-2 do		37	42
Native do		27	35
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		48	52
do Spinning, 1st sort		40	42
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	6	8
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		6	7
" whole hogs,		6	8
VEAL,		2	8
MUTTON,		4	9
POULTRY,		6	10
BUTTER, keg & tub,		13	18
lump, best,		15	20
EGGS,		12	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	65	70
Indian, do.		60	65
POTATOES,		33	40
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	2 75	3 00
HAY, according to quality,	ton.	16 00	20 00

Miscellanies.

FAREWELL TO THE DEAD.

BY MRS HEMANS.

Come near !—ere yet the dust
Soil the bright paleness of the settled brow,
Look on our brother and embrace him now
In still and solemn trust !
Come near ! once more let kindred lips be press'd
On his cold cheeks, then bear him to his rest.

Look yet on his young face !
What shall the beauty, from us gone,
Leave of its image, e'en where most it shone,
Gladdening its heart and race ?—
Dim grows the semblance, on man's thought impress'd,
Come near ! and bear the beautiful to rest.

Ye weep, and it is well !
For tears befit earth's partings !—yesterday
Song was upon the lips of this pale clay,
And sunshine seem'd to dwell
Where'er he moved—the welcome and the bless'd !—
Now gaze and bear the silent to his rest.

Look ye on him whose eye
Meets your's no more, in sadness or in mirth !
Was he not fair amongst the sons of earth,
The beings born to die ?
But not where death has power, may love be blessed !
Come near ! and bear the early call'd to rest.

How may the mother's heart
Dwell on her son, and dare to hope again !
The spring's rich promise has been given in vain—
The lovely must depart !
Is he not gone, our brightest and our best ?—
Come near ! and bear ye the belov'd to rest.

Look on him ! Is he laid
To slumber from the harvest or the chase ?
Too still and sad the smile upon his face,
Yet that, e'en that must fade !
Death will not hold unchang'd his fairest guest—
Come near ! and bear the mortal to his rest !

His voice of mirth hath ceas'd
Amidst the vineyards ! there is left no place
For him whose dust receives your last embrace,
At the gay bridal feast !
Earth must take earth to moulder on her breast—
Come near ; weep o'er him, bear him to his rest.

Yet mourn ye not as they
Whose spirit's light is quench'd—for him the past
Is seal'd. He may not fall, he may not cast
His brightest hope away !
All is not here of our beloved and blest !
Leave ye the sleeper with his God to rest.

New American Coin.—There is at present in the Academy of Fine Arts, a beautiful bas-relief executed by order of the United States mint, by Mr. Persico, as the model for a *die* which is about to be *sunk*, and which will he used for impressing the next issue of coin.

The figure is a head of Liberty ; although it is evidently in the Grecian style of sculpture, still it is observable that the face is not Grecian. A head characterestic of that nation, could not indeed have been satisfactory, it would not be appropriate on the coin of America. The artist, therefore, has shown not less judgment than taste, while in the composition of a head purely American, he seems like one of the masters of antiquity in a sister art, to have selected the most beautiful features of the fair of our own country, and blended them in one harmonious whole. The *character* given to this relief is that of firmness and severity—a beautiful idea, and very happily expressed. The hair is worthy of remark, not only from the graceful manner in which it is disposed, but because it is finished in that delicate style for which Canova has been so much celebrated—a fine specimen of which may be seen at the Academy, in the statue of Venus by that distinguished artist.—The drapery pleases by its simple neatness, and attracts the attention as possible ; evidently with the view that it may rest on the countenance alone.

As the coin of a country is thought to indicate, in some measure, the state of the arts of the time, this disposition, on the part of the gentlemen of the mint, to improve it, cannot fail to be regarded by the public with pleasure and satisfaction.

The execution of the *Die* is committed to Mr. Kneass, an Engraver of merit, who it is believed, will render the work worthy of the beautiful model from which it will be copied.

Philanthrophic Wizard.—Buchanan, from his extensive learning, was supposed by many of the illiterate to be a wizard. An old woman who kept an ale house, consulted him, in hopes that through his art, he might restore her custom, which was daily decreasing. He accordingly gave her the following advice. "Every time, Maggy, (said he) go three times round the copper, and at each round take out a ladle full of water in the devil's name ; then turn three times round to the right, and throw in a ladle full of malt, in God's name ; but be sure always to wear this charm constantly on your breast, and never during your life attempt to open it ; if you do, the worst will happen to you." Maggy strictly followed the rules laid down, and her business increased astonishingly. When she died, her friends ventured to open the charm, which was found to contain the following complete couplet ;

If Maggy will brew good ale,
Maggy will have good sale.

Inns.—The following lines from Shenstone are frequently found written on the windows of inns :

Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er has various stage has been,
Must sigh to think he oft has found
His warmest welcome at an inn.

A gentleman on a tour to the north, seeing this complimentary inscription on a pane of glass took out a diamond and wrote underneath :

He must have found where'er he's been,
While he had cash they'd *take him in ;*
When he had none, he found, no doubt,
How gracefully they *bow'd him out.*

Mothers, see to your Daughters! A Philadelphia physician, in a letter to a lady, on the deleterious effect of wearing corsets, has the following remarks ; "I anticipate the happy period when the fairest portion of the fair creation will step forth unencumbered with slabs of walnut, and tiers of whalebone. The constitution of our females must be excellent, to withstand in any tolerable degree the terrible inflictions of the corset eight long hours every day. No other animal could survive it. Take the honest ox and enclose his sides with hoop-poles, put an oaken plank beneath him, and gird the whole with a bed-cord, and demand of him labour.—He would labour indeed, but it would be for breath,"

FRUIT TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE, Proprietor of the Linnæan Garden, near New York, offers to the public his usual very extensive collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs & Plants, in the selection of which are about 50,000 Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c. of the largest sizes, suitable for transplanting, all of which are in the most vigorous and healthy state. From the long continuance of this establishment, the Proprietor has the advantage of possessing *bearing trees* of nearly all the kinds, and those offered for sale are engrafted from *fruit bearing trees*, thereby affording an absolute certainty of their *genuine* character. The collections of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Plants, including above 300 kinds of Roses,—also of Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, Camellias or Japan Roses, &c. are so well known for their extent, that any remarks would be unnecessary, farther than to refer to the Catalogues, which may be obtained *gratis* from Mr JOSEPH BRIDGE, No. 25 Court Street, Boston ; and orders through him will receive the most prompt and attentive execution.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,

FOR sale, as usual, at the *Kenrick Place*, near Brighton, (Mass.) The Nurseries have been much enlarged, and contain a variety of Pears, Apples, Cherries, Plums, Apricots, &c. Also, the finest variety of budded Peach Trees known in America ; consistingof a choice collection of about 40 of the most approved kinds in our best gardens, or seen in the markets ; the Peach Trees are from five to eight feet high, and sold at the moderate price of 30 cents each. of good sized ornamental trees, the flowering Horse Chesnut, flowering Catalpa ; European Mountain Ash ; Weeping Willow ; the Evergreen Silver Fir, and the Larch ; English Walnuts and Butter Nuts, both of which are justly admired for their fruit.

Currant Bushes of the large prolific red kind, of all sizes, by the dozen, hundred, or thousand, on moderate terms. Also, the black, white, and Champaign do ; red and white Roses ; Lilacs ; English Grapes, &c.

Orders addressed to JOHN or WILLIAM KENRICK, and sent to the Brighton Post Office, or to the Office of DANA & FENNO, Brokers, in State-street, Boston, will be duly attended to.

N. B. Trees will be packed in clay and mats for shipping, and conveyed to Boston when ordered ; but gentlemen at a distance should employ some agent to receive and pay for them.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays, trees will be delivered in Boston, free of charge for conveyance. As one year's growth is often lost by greatly diminishing the roots, if the trees survive, special care will be taken for their preservation. Feb. 25.

FARM FOR SALE, in Cambridge—For sale, a farm about 4 miles from the city, consisting of 35 acres of as good land as any in the county of Middlesex. It is under good improvement, and may be made at small expense to cut from 60 to 70 tons of English hay ; has from 3, to 400 Fruit Trees, 10 acres of Meadow land, about a quarter of a mile from the farm. On said farm are 2 dwelling houses, barn, corn-barn, chaise-house, pigery, &c. Said farm is on the main road to Lexington and Concord, and one or two stages pass daily. The farm, cattle, and farming utensils will be sold at a bargain. A small part of the purchase money will be required, and the residue may lie 5 or 10 years.

Inquire of Chandler Robbins, real estate broker, Exchange Street, or at this office. tA1 Jan. 28

WANTED, at this office, a strong, active lad, of about 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business.

TERMS OF THE FARMER.

☞ Published every Saturday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within *sixty days* from the time of subscribing will be entitled to a deduction of FIFTY CENTS.